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**THE**  
**Pacific Commercial Advertiser**

Is now for sale daily at the following places:

J. M. OAT & CO.....Merchant Street  
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Five Cents per Copy.

THURSDAY : : : February 18th.

**THE COMMON DUTY.**

If our local contemporaries were to unite in an effort to reconcile conflicting interests, and work for the common good, there would be some hope of carrying out comprehensive schemes of settlement and improvement; but while the newspapers of the country labor to promote dissension, that result cannot easily be attained. The election no doubt disappointed aspirants for office, but it has not in any shape or way interfered with the prosperity of the country. The conditions of industrial development remain unchanged. The cane and rice fields are quite as promising as they would have been if the Opposition had elected a majority. There is no threatened blight of our fruit crop owing to the triumph of the National party. Business is conducted at a profit and is quite as active as it would have been if the Administration had been defeated. We are aware that there are men who think differently, but they permit their prejudice to stand in the way of their judgment. What is wanted is union among all classes, and a desire to help and assist one another in every legitimate business enterprise, instead of working against one another because somebody else cannot have things his own way. There are many things that might be easily accomplished by concerted action that cannot be brought to pass otherwise. The country is practically living waste. It should be colonized and beneficially occupied. Politics has nothing to do with this and kindred propositions, beyond the encouragement which the Legislature might reasonably be expected to give them. Of course there are men in the country of sufficient wealth to be able to disregard these considerations, and discourage every attempt at progress outside the circle of their own influence. But in their case even this is a short-sighted policy. Self-interest should teach them that their own property and investments of every kind are improved by the progress of the community at large. The most prosperous communities are those which pull together. Chicago is a conspicuous example of this. In Chicago, especially if a man shows any capacity for business, and makes an earnest and honest attempt to help himself, his neighbors help him along. They do not discourage him on every side, throw cold water upon his enterprise, and prophesy failure while refusing to co-operate with or assist him in any way. We need this spirit abroad in Honolulu. Politics should be dropped out of sight for the present, and a loyal and determined effort made to promote the industrial advancement of the Kingdom.

**THE SAMOAN AFFAIR.**

Readers of the ADVERTISER will recollect the statement regarding the hauling down of the Samoan flag at Apia, and the expulsion of King Malietoa from the seat of his Government by the German Consul, backed by an armed party from the gunboat Albatross. The facts of the outrage have been reported to the British Government by the King. Mr. W. B. Churchward, late British Consul at Samoa, was a passenger by the Alameda on her last trip, bearing the King's letter and important dispatches from his successor, Consul Wilfred Powell. The Samoan authorities likewise dispatched two high chiefs, members of the Government and advisers of the King, to New Zealand by the Mariposa, to lay the case before the Governor and request the annexation of Samoa to that Colony. This was done, and their statement has been published in the New Zealand papers. The Governor of New Zealand submitted the Samoan memorial to his Cabinet and consulted the Admiral commanding the Australian station. The result was that the New Zealand Government communicated direct with the Imperial Government at London on the subject, offering to buy out German interests in the Samoan group, and requesting to know what action the Foreign Office would take in the matter. The

British Admiral dispatched the war ship Opal from New Zealand, with sealed orders, on January 25th, and on the 2d of February, to the surprise of everyone, she cast anchor in Apia harbor.

On the 3d King Malietoa paid a visit to the Opal and was saluted with twenty-one guns and other honors accorded to independent sovereigns. A consultation was held on board the Opal, at which the British and American Consuls participated, and it was understood that the Samoan flag was to be formally hoisted on the morning of the 5th, and saluted by the British man-of-war. There was no German ship at Apia, but a squadron was expected shortly, also an American ship. The situation is extremely critical. The Samoan chiefs who proceeded to New Zealand by the Mariposa returned by the same vessel, and had the satisfaction of seeing the Opal there before them, and the independence of their country in a fair way of being vindicated.

**ENGLISH POLITICS.**

The news from the Coast, printed by us elsewhere, although not so late by a day as advices from Europe by way of the Colonies, previously published in the ADVERTISER, gives fuller details on several points of interest. For example, the relation of the Irish Home Rulers to the Liberal party in the British House of Commons is presented intelligibly. It will be seen by our extracts from London dispatches to the New York papers that Parnell's influence is much greater than the Australian advices indicated. The condition of Ireland, however, is very serious, and a crisis is by no means improbable in Irish affairs. However, there seems to be an understanding between Gladstone and Parnell, and this is the very best guarantee that can be given of the peaceful solution of the Irish problem. The refusal of the Marquis of Hartington and other great territorial nobles to join Mr. Gladstone's new Administration is indicative of his policy to make war upon the English land system, and revolutionize the tenure of land. He has just given his own tenants a reduction of 20 to 30 per cent on their rent. The Queen was extremely anxious that Lord Hartington should undertake the formation of a Government, but as the Radical wing would not follow him he decided not to attempt the task. In this he acted wisely; but it is evident that a life-and-death struggle is setting in between the hereditary and privileged class and the great body of the English people. During this conflict Ireland is almost certain to achieve Home Rule.

The anti-Chinese movement is in active progress on the Coast. The Truckee "Independent" of January 30th published a detailed statement of the methods by which the people of that town in nine weeks lawfully rid themselves of 600 Chinese laborers. A meeting of 3,000 citizens of Santa Rosa resolved to boycott any one employing or patronizing Chinese. This was in consequence of the Wickham murder, heretofore reported in our columns. At Hollister an anti-Chinese league has been formed, and steps have been taken to "freeze out" the Chinamen in that section. The Mongolians have been given ten days to leave Petaluma. The Stockton Paper Company is discharging its Chinese labor. Anti-Chinese State Conventions are being held at San Jose and Sacramento.

In a recent issue we suggested, in relation to the French treaty with Madagascar, that the alleged war indemnity of \$50,000,000 which the Malagasy Government undertook to pay the French, was excessive. Our news to-day is to the effect that \$2,000,000 is to be accepted by the French in settlement of all claims, and that the idea of a protectorate has been abandoned. This is an entirely different settlement.

At a caucus of Democratic Senators held at the Capitol, Washington, January 30th, it was unanimously resolved to sustain the President in his conflict with the Senate regarding withholding his reasons for official removals. Senator Vance does not on this point agree with his Democratic colleagues, and was absent from the caucus.

**ONE DAY'S LATER NEWS.**

Points of Interest from the San Francisco "Call," January 31st.

**British Politics and Home Rule.**  
London advices of January 30th state that Goschen will not join Gladstone. Sir Charles Dilke will join if the divorce trial results favorably. Lord Rosebery, Sir Wm. Harcourt and Lord Granville are probable Ministers. The Irish question is to be stated off.

The New York "Tribune's" London correspondent says: It is hoped that Parnell, if he be allowed to govern Ireland as he likes meanwhile through the National League, will wait. Parnell's daily organ in Dublin has already intimated that some effort is necessary with a view to conciliate English opinion. The League will abstain from the present from the more cruel forms of boycotting, and prove they can and will do whatever is necessary to preserve order. Parnell and every leading Home Ruler long since repudiated home rule on the American pattern. They insist on an independent Irish Legislature, with absolute jurisdiction on most subjects which the constitution prohibits to a State Legislature. The truth is that the Irish party have won a great triumph and made a great advance toward separation, which is their avowed aim, but a long road remains to be travelled. The political negotiations between Gladstone and Parnell are conducted individually. The Irish believe that an agreement is within sight. One thing is certain that no Liberal Minister can command a majority of the present House unless it does Mr. Parnell's bidding.

Justin McCarthy cables the New York "Herald": The storm of public opinion against home rule is already blowing over.

Two or three great speeches from Gladstone will carry all before them and settle the whole question. The effort to get up the "no Popery" cry is an utter failure. It is probable that Gladstone will adopt the suggestion made a short time back, to have a council of three of the Liberal Ministers when the administration is formed, three of the Conservatives and three of the Parnell party to frame some home rule scheme among them. If so, the Lords will hardly venture to throw out the bill. Otherwise it will be likely to do so the first time at least. It is out of the question for Parnell to take a seat in Gladstone's Cabinet. The conditions to be accepted by the one could not be offered by the other. The Irish National members regard the whole situation as satisfactory, and are convinced that no matter who comes in or who stays out, home rule is certain.

The New York "Post's" London special says: A Scotch member of the House of Commons, having boldly asked Parnell: "Should you under any circumstances accept the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland?" he replied: "Certainly not. To administer any law honestly one must be in sympathy with it, and it must be a just and right law. Now, I am not in sympathy with the English rule of Ireland, but believe it to be both unjust in itself and prompted by alien feelings. Believing this, under no possible circumstances would I have part or lot in administering it." The state of Ireland is growing so desperate that unless some steps are taken instantly for the relief of tenants it will be extremely difficult even for Parnell himself to keep them in hand. Therefore, the Irish party will be content in this Parliament with a relief measure for the land question and something to stop evictions. Any local government would necessarily greatly strengthen Parnell. Gladstone is perfectly satisfied with the course of things. So far, he considers that he has taken no false step. He has full confidence in his ability to form a Cabinet and conduct the Government.

**Germany and the Poles.**

BERLIN, January 30th.—The Lower House of the Landtag, after an eight hours' debate, adopted Herr Achenbach's motion for the adoption of a resolution expressing satisfaction at the passage in the speech from the throne promising measures for the protection of German interests in Eastern Prussia. The announcement of the result of the vote was greeted with tumultuous applause. The members of the Center, the Polish members and the new German members left the chamber before the division. Herr Richter submitted a motion to refer to the Budget Committee the clause in Herr Achenbach's motion offering to grant funds to increase German educational advantages in the Polish provinces. The motion was rejected by a vote of 234 to 153. Herr Vichow then declared that in view of the rejection of this motion, annulling as it did the prescribed order of business, the new German Liberals would not assist in another division. Herr von Puttkamer, Minister of the Interior, in supporting Achenbach's motion, denied that the Government had been guilty of harshness in its treatment of the Poles, or that it entertained a feeling of hatred toward them. As for himself, he was willing to accept the responsibility for the course that had been pursued. Replying to Herr Windthorst, General von Schellendorf, the Minister of War, declared that there was no question interfering with the promotion of Catholics in the German army, into which he trusted the kulterkampf would not be dragged. Promotion in the army, he said, depended solely upon military ability.

The debate was listened to by an immense audience. The box reserved for royalty was occupied by the Princes of the royal family. Prince Bismarck gave a history of Prussia's relations with the Poles. The allusion by the Chancellor to the Government's intention of appropriating the land of the members of the Polish nobility who live in Paris and Monaco, caused a tremendous uproar. On Friday, when the discussion was continued, there was less interest manifested and the galleries were not so crowded as on the preceding day. The debates savored of party recrimination. Herr Stobely made a response, in which he accused the Government of waging a war of extermination against the Poles. Prince Bismarck, in controversy the statements of Herr Windthorst, the clerical leader, remarked that he wished Herr Windthorst had his (the Chancellor's) place, adding that he had sounded the Emperor on the subject of such a change, but that the latter had declared he was too old to try such an experiment. This hint of the Chancellor's was greeted with laughter. The Poles are making arrangements to boycott German traders, as a act of retaliation for the Polish expulsions.

**Treaty Between France and Madagascar.**  
Dispatches from the capital of Madagascar state that a treaty of peace has been signed between France and Madagascar. France waives all claim to a protectorate over the island or to indemnity. Madagascar agrees to pay and France agrees to accept \$2,000,000 for a release, which is to absolve all foreign claims against Madagascar, both those antedating the recent war and those growing out of it. France is to occupy Tananarive until the money is paid. The treaty also empowers France to station a French resident in the country until relations between the two Governments are clearly defined, and in the meantime to occupy the league limit around Diego Suarez Bay.

**Greek Affairs.**

The King of Greece has refused to request of the British Minister to cancel the alleged fanciful account published in a semi-official newspaper, which stated that the British Minister, in imparting to the Greek Government Premier Salisbury's note, informing Greece of England's attitude, used language tending to break off the relations existing between England and Greece. The Minister denies having made any offensive remarks on the occasion, and has referred the matter to his Government at London.

The "Times" Athens correspondent telegraphs that the King of Greece has become tired of the politics of the Armenians, and especially of their present bellicose attitude respecting the Bulgarian question, and that his Majesty will probably soon abdicate and retire to Copenhagen.

**The Catholic Church and the French Republic.**

The Archbishops of Paris, Lyons and Toulon have written to President Grevy asserting their devotion to the fatherland and condemning the electoral misdeeds of a few priests, whom they said persist in

harping upon the religious gravity of the present situation. The Archbishops assure M. Grevy that monarchical and republican forms of government are equally acceptable to the Roman Catholic Church, provided the affairs of the nation be wisely administered.

**Germany's Spirit Monopoly Bill.**

BERLIN, January 30th.—The Bavarian Chamber is opposed to the spirit monopoly bill. The Government will abstain from voting in the Bundesrath on the measure in order to avoid thwarting the project, the principle of which it approves.

**Five Persons Killed.**

Six houses in the Holloway road, London, England, collapsed January 30th. Five passers-by were instantly killed and a number of others injured.

**Collision of Ocean Steamers.**

JERSEY CITY, January 30th.—The Red Star Line steamer Nordland, Captain Nickels, for Antwerp, was run into this afternoon by the steamer Servia of the Cunard Line. The Nordland had just backed out from her pier, and was lying helpless in the stream, when the Servia came down the river and struck her on the starboard side of the stern, cutting through her three decks, smashing her turtle back and making a large triangular gash. A dense mist hung over the river at the time of the accident. The Nordland was assisted to her dock in this city by a fleet of tugs. Fortunately no one was hurt. The Servia came to anchor off Bedloe's Island. She had two of her bow plates bent and the flange of her starboard hawser-pipe broken.

**Senator Sherman's Silver Bill.**

Senator Sherman's proposed compromise silver bill meets with but little favor in New York. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say it only meets with derision. At all events, there is no mistaking the spirit of the press with reference to it. The "Commercial" declares that the scheme rests upon totally false and mischievous assumptions. The "Post" thinks it would introduce a new Chinese puzzle into our monetary system. The "Times" says that it is a curious contrivance, from which no noteworthy advantage is to be derived, and the "Tribune" that it is not entirely clear what Sherman proposes to accomplish. The "Herald," "World" and "Journal of Commerce" are silent on the subject. The "Commercial Bulletin" is inclined to be friendly to the scheme, and goes as far as to say that the bill has merits, and it may prove the best that can be passed, if any be passed.

**The Haytian President Assassinated.**

The New York "Freeman," the most reliable organ of the negroes, says: Advice received from Mr. Frazier, of Rio Patis, state that President Solomon of Hayti was assassinated in his palace at Port-au-Prince.

**The Agency of the Zealandia and Australia in New Hands.**

The agency of the steamers Zealandia and Australia, which has until recently been in the hands of the Pacific Mail Company, was yesterday (January 30th) offered by W. Pearce & Co. of London to Goodall, Perkins & Co. The offer created some surprise in commercial circles, as it is understood the latter firm cannot accept the agency, as it is interested in the Oceanic Steamship Company, which would come in competition with the Zealandia and Australia. (This paragraph from the San Francisco "Call" confirms the rumor in our correspondent's letter.—Ed. P. C. A.)

**Schaefer Wins the Billiard Match.**

The billiard match between Jacob Schaefer and Maurice Vigaux, which has been in progress for the past four nights, was ended January 30th at New York. Five thousand dollars was the stake for which the men played, and either was obliged to make 3,000 points to win. The attendance at each session has been satisfactory to the managers. The total score for the five nights was, Schaefer 3,000, Vigaux 2,838.

**To-day's Sale.**

At 10 o'clock this morning Mr. Lewis J. Levey will sell the entire household furniture of Mr. J. A. Hassinger. It has been removed for convenience to the late residence of W. O. Smith, Pensacola street, where the sale will be held. Besides the furniture there will be offered horses, carriages, harness and saddles, poultry, milk cows and heifers. The house was open yesterday for inspection, and many ladies attended.

No book ever published contains so much reliable and valuable information regarding the Hawaiian Islands in such small compass as the HONOLULU ALMANAC and DIRECTORY, 1886. Price, 50 cents.

**Advertisements.**

**Wanted Immediately.**  
A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILD. Apply at this office.

**NEW ZEALAND OATS.**

A SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE NEW CROP just received. A choice article for seed or for table use.  
LAIN & CO.

**NOTICE.**

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.  
(IN BANKRUPTCY.)  
Whereas, Louis Kalofoen of Waimea, Kauai, has on the 18th day of February, 1886, duly filed his petition to be declared a bankrupt, and upon said day was duly declared a bankrupt, in accordance with law.

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered that the creditors of the above named bankrupt appear before Hon. Edmund E. Foster, Justice of this Court, at the Court-room thereof, in Honolulu, on the first day of March, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., and prove their claims against said bankrupt, and elect an assignee or assignees of said estate; and that this order be published in the English language three times in the DAILY PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, a newspaper, published at Honolulu.

And it is hereby further ordered that the Marquis of the Hawaiian Islands, his deputy, duly serve notice of the aforesaid meeting of said bankrupt's creditors upon said creditors by mail, as by law provided.  
Dated February 16, 1886.  
EDWARD PRESTON,  
Justice Supreme Court.

Attest:  
WILLIAM FOSTER,  
Clerk.

515Feb20

**Advertisements.**

**ROYAL**  
**BAKING POWDER**  
**Absolutely Pure.**  
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be beat in comparison with the multitude of low-priced, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. SOLELY PREPARED BY ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WALL-ST., N. Y.

**Hawaiian Opera House.**

LESSEE - WASH. NORTON.  
For three nights only—Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, commencing

TO-NIGHT!  
AMUSEMENT IS A NECESSITY.

Wash. Norton's



**Famous Merry Makers!**

Box plan open at the office of J. E. Wiseman on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock sharp.  
Reserved Seats.....\$1 00  
Balcony.....50  
Doors open at 7:30; performance commences at 8 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 10:15.  
HENESY LEROY, Manager.

**IMPORTANT SALE**

—OF—

**Elegant Household FURNITURE**  
**At Auction.**

I am instructed by Mr. J. A. HASSINGER to sell the whole of his Elegant Household Furniture on

**Thursday, Feb. 18,**

**At 10 o'clock A. M.**

(And for convenience of sale it will be held at the late residence of W. O. SMITH, ESQ., Pensacola street), consisting of

**One B. W. Parlor Set,**

Upholstered in hair cloth.  
1 Grand Square Piano, by Woodward & Brown of Boston.  
1 Elegant Parlor Mirror, with B. W. Bracket.  
An extensive and valuable assortment of Books, 1 B. W. Bookcase, 1 B. W. Sideboard, Side Tables, Stuffed Animals and Birds, a superior lot of Pottery, Large and Small Rugs and Mats, Oil Paintings and Chromos.  
Silver-plated Ware, Glassware, Crockery and Cutlery.  
1 Florence Sewing Machine.  
1 Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.  
1 B. W. Bedroom Set, Painted Bedroom Sets, B. W. Wardrobe.  
Iron Refrigerator, Metal Safes, Chandeliers and Lamps.  
Veranda Chairs, sundry Kitchen Furniture and Utensils.  
Lawn Mower and Garden Tools, etc.  
Also, one fine American

**Family Carriage Horse.**

1 Carriage Pony, 1 Family Carriage, 1 Phaeton, Saddle Horses, Harness and Saddles, Live Frogs, Stuffed Animals and Birds, a superior lot of Pottery, and 3 FINE MILK COWS and HEIFERS.

N. B.—The Horse will be open for inspection on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

**LEWIS J. LEVEY,**

at AUCTIONEER.

**NOTICE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A meeting held in Honolulu on the 16th day of February, 1886, of the subscribers to the stock of the HAWAIIAN HOTEL CO., it was voted to accept the charter of incorporation granted to them and their successors under the corporate name and style of the HAWAIIAN HOTEL CO. (limited), on the 16th day of November, 1885, and that said corporation, under said charter, thereupon organized itself and elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year:

President.....G. W. MACFARLANE

Vice President.....A. J. CARTWRIGHT

Treasurer.....E. C. MACFARLANE

Secretary and Auditor.....WALTER S. HANKS

**Board of Directors.**

A. J. CARTWRIGHT, S. M. DAMON,

E. C. MACFARLANE, SAM PARKER,

G. W. MACFARLANE.

Notice is further given that pursuant to the terms of said charter, no stockholder shall be individually liable for the debts of the corporation beyond the amount which may be due upon the stock or shares held or owned by himself.  
WALTER S. HANKS,  
Secretary Hawaiian Hotel Co. (Ltd.),  
Honolulu, February 16, 1886. 565-Feb20

**TO LET.**

A TWO-STORY HOUSE, EIGHT ROOMS. Apply at C. GERTZ's shoe store. 459-41

**International Hotel.**

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OPEN A FIRST-CLASS Restaurant in the International Hotel, Hotel street, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst. We solicit a share of the public patronage, trusting that we will satisfy our customers by serving only the best market affords.  
HOP WO & CO.,  
Honolulu, February 16th. mar10

**Advertisements.**

**NOTICE!**

To the Ladies & Gentlemen of Honolulu!

THE FIRM OF

**S. COHN & CO.,**

**TEMPLE OF FASHION,**

Are retiring from the Clothing, Groceries and Hat Business, in order to make room for their large importation of

**DRY GOODS.**

And offer for Sale at GENUINE BARGAINS their entire stock of

MENS' SUITS, HATS, CAPS, ETC., ETC.

YOUTHS' SUITS, HATS, CAPS, ETC., ETC.,

BOYS' SUITS, HATS, CAPS, ETC., ETC.

Unsurpassed in Elegance and Variety in this Kingdom.

We also take occasion to announce the arrival of our Mr. S. Cohn from San Francisco, who will personally superintend and conduct this Grand Clearance Sale.

Now is your chance for a new suit. Come and be convinced.

**DRESS GOODS.**

**DRESS GOODS.**

—AT THE—

**Popular Millinery House,**

104 Fort Street - - - Honolulu.

**N. S. SACHS, Proprietor.**

Just received, a choice assortment of SOLID COLORS AND FANCY PLAID

**DRESS GOODS.**

Which we will offer at the low figures of 25c and 35c per yard. Also, a large assortment of ALL-OVER EMBROIDERY, from \$1 50 per yard and upwards. ALL-OVER PUFFING and INSERTING at 50 cents per yard. ORIENTAL NET and LACES to match.

**HATS! HATS! HATS!**

—WE TAKE THE LEAD IN—

**MILLINERY GOODS.**

The latest styles of Ladies' and Children's HATS, trimmed and untrimmed always on hand. Native straws sewed into any shape.

213

**THE LATEST AMERICAN INVENTION.**

**THE VICTORY OF ELECTRICITY.**

Since Electricity has been applied for lighting purposes, all efforts of inventors have been directed to construct a lamp for general domestic use. The reason why this problem has till now not been solved, is that none of the inventors could rid themselves of the idea of gas lighting, and that all have adhered to the system of producing the electricity in some central place, or by large machinery, instead of first laying down the principle that a lamp which should ever become generally useful and popular, must be portable like an oil lamp, and contain the generator of electricity in itself, i. e., in the foot of the lamp.

The Norman Electric Light Company has at last succeeded in completely realizing this ideal of electric lighting, and there is no doubt that this most important invention will bring about a complete revolution in all branches of lighting.

Our Electric Lamp needs neither machinery, conductors, nor any expensive outfit, and is neither complicated or disagreeable in manipulation; all that is necessary is to refill it every four or five days with acid. The cost of lighting will be as cheap as gas (4 cents per hour), and it has before the latter the immense advantage of neither producing heat, smoke nor carbonic acid, owing to which the air is not impured, and remains at the same degree of temperature. It is further, absolutely odorless, and does not need to be kindled by match or otherwise, but simply by turning the key; thus avoiding all danger of fire, explosion or suffocation, as in the case of gas, if the key is left open; and it must be conceded that this advantage alone is invaluable. It is further preferable to any known kind of lighting for the following reasons:

1. Its manipulation is so simple that any child can keep it in order.

2. That the lamp is portable, and can be removed like any oil lamp, from one place to another.

3. That it neither requires the disagreeable fixing of the wick, or the cleaning of the cylinder, as in the case of oil lamps.

4. That the light produced is a soft and most steady one; that it never flickers, and the flame, though being equal in power of lighting to gas, can be regulated to any degree.

5. That every danger of fire is absolutely excluded, as the light will extinguish immediately, if by any accident the glass surrounding the burner should be